TERMY WESTERN CAROLINIAN thed once a week at two dollars per a, if paid within three months; or two num, if paid without if paid at any oth-liars and fifty cents, if paid at any oth-time within the year. No Paper will incontinued until all arrearnages are

pubscription will be received for a less or than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish discontinue, one month before the expira-

Any person procuring six solvent sub-ribers to the Carolinian, shall have a eath paper gratis.

Idvertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor mus nost paid or they will not be attended

These terms will be strictly adher

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Speaker laid before the House's comthe subject of prosecuting the suits against the sureties of the Public Treasurer, ac pennanied with the written opinion of the faste's codessel against a recovery; which pennants a motive of Ar. Ousaw, were not to the Schmar willow proposition to per the same to a joint select committee. Mr. Craige, presented a bill to alter the

Mr. Craige, presented a bill to alter the ne of holding the election in the town d borough of Salisbury; Mr. Mangum, hill a mendatory of an act passed in the ear 1784, to regulate the descent of real year 1754, to regarde the descent or reactively, to do away entails, to make provision for widows, and to prevent frauds in the execution of last wills and testaments; which were read the first time and passed, and the last mentioned hill, on Mr. Townsmitter windion, referred to the committee

on the Judiciary.

Mr. Summer, from the select committee, to whom the subject had been referred, reported sunday resolutions relating to a proposed Convention of the States of the Union for a revision of the Constitution; which were laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to provide for the registration of comies of grants for lands

The engrossed bill to provide for the registration of copies of grants for lands were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Dec. 21.

The bill to greet we of a portion of the bountee of Burke and Buncambe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 63, Nays 60.

Mr. M'Noil presented a bill to empower the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State to authorize the erection of Gates across public roads within their respective counties; and Mr. Summer, a bill authorize the trial of titles to real e-ate, when the same shall come in ques-on on petitions for partition. These lill were read the first time and passed, and the last named bill was, on motion of Mr. Norman, referred.

ed in the year 1880, to repeal part of the second section of an act passed in the year 1906, chapter 708, to revise the mi-tia laws of this State, was read the third the and passed—Yeas 56, Nays 53.

Saturday, Dec. 23. Mr. Polk presented a bill to alter the property of appointing certain general and eld officers of the militia of the State of orth Carolina. This bill was read the rettime passed and referred.

The House resolved itself into a com-

r. Barringer in the Chair, on the bill fixing a uniform assessbent of the real estate, with the improve the thereon. After some time spent ein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, the Chairman reported the bill to th Bouse with sundry amoudments which were agreed to, and the bill, as amouded, was, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, laid on the

Monday, Dec. 24.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Cambina was read the first time and passed—Ir. Long having moved that it be riected, it was decided in the negative. Icus 32, Nays 65.

The foregoing resolutions were read and laid on the raile.

Are Barringer presented a bill to establish the State Bank of North Carolina; Mr. Pelk, a bill to establish a benk by the last and syle of the Planten' Bank of North Carolina; which were read the first and passed.

Mr. Eccles presented bill to authorise the Commissioners of the fown of Fey storille to borrow \$200,000 in he invested in stock of the Cape Foar and Yadkin all Road Commany, icc.; which was read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed—Year 84, lave 32.

The Senate having concurred in the amanulation of this House to the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated bill to receive an act passed in the senated and the senated bill to receive an act passed and the senated bill to receive an act passed and the senated bill to receive an act passed and the senated bill to receive an act passed and the senated bill to receive a senated by the senated

nion judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself: as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. Resolved, That this State considers the

Federal Union, upon the terms and for the purposes specified in the compact, as con-ducive to the liberty and happiness of the everal States; that it does now unequivo cally declare its attachment to the Union, and to the compact agreeably to its obvi-ous and real intentions, and will be among the last to seek its dissolution. That if the departments of the General Govern-ment be permitted to transgress the limits fixed by that compact by a total disregard of the special delegations of power therein contained an annihilation of the State Govof a general consolidated government, will be the aneviable consequence. That the principle and construction contained for by andry of the State Legislatures that General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it stop a thing short of despotant. adge of the extent of the powers ed to it, stop nothing short of despotism; since the discretion of those who adminis-ment, and not the Constitu-

ter the government, and not the Constitu-tion, would be the measure of their pow-ers. That the several States who formed that instrument, being sovereign and inde-pendent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction; and that a Nulli-fication by those sovereignities of unauthor-ized acts done under color of that instru-ment is the rightful remedy. That this ment, is the rightful remedy. That this State does, under the most deliberate consideration, de lare that the Tariff Laws, passed not so much for the purposes of revenue, as to protect domestic manufac tures, are in their opinion pulpable viola-tions of the said constitution; and howev-er cheerfully it may be disposed to surren-der its opinions to a majority of its sister States in matters of ordinary and doubtful policy, yet in momentous regulations like

the present, which so vitally affect the best rights of the citizen, it would consid-er a silent act is sence as highly criminal. That although this State, as a party to the Federal compact, will how to the laws time declare that it will not now, or eve hereafter, cease to oppose in a constitutional manuer every attempt, at what quarter seever offered, to violate the compact. And in order that no pretext or aracquiescence, on the part of this State, to the constitutionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of the Federal Compact, this State does now enter against them its

olemprotest.
Resolved turther, That this Legislature. ontertaining a deep interest and intense anxiety in the relations at present existing between the State of South Carolina and the General Government, doth most distinctly declare that in all cases of collisions between the States and the sion, arising between the States and the Federal Government, it does not recognize any authority or right in the other to appeal to the sword as an arbiter to settle such controversy; and that the arms of the United States can never be employed to stay any State of the Union from the belong to her sovereign character; but that it regards an appeal to the Co States, the source of all power in cases of real doubt, amongst the most sacred of all obligations and that this State will not tamely subm to the exercise of military coercion by the Federal Government against her sister State, South Carolina; but that it be respecifully recommended to both parties to suspend every form and manner of resis tance until the disputed power can be subtance until the disputed power can be sub mitted to all the States, convened in gen eral Convention.

The foregoing resol

united on the principle of unlimited Mr. G. A. Thompson, from the Commission to the General Government; matter on Claims, to whom was referred a that by compact, under the style and resolution as favor of Pielking States as the Constitution for the United States, ported the many with an amount of the Constitution of the Cons

authorized, vaid and after force: that this government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the superment of the powers delegated to itself, and not the Constitution, the measure of the powers; but that as in all other cause of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself; as well of infractions as to judge for itself; as well of infractions as the large of the proper construction all the stockholders, for measure of the proper construction all the stockholders, for me per cent. dre., and whether the proper construction of their charters does not require that div-idends should be first declared and that the tax should then be retained out of the dividends of the individual stockholders, so that the tax may be paid by the individual

stockholders, and not by the bank,
Mr. Craige presented a resolution to in-struct the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the criminal laws of this State that no person should be compelled to pay the costs accru ing from the attendance of witnesses neces or charges preferred against him; and that they further inquire into the expedience

they infiner inquire into the expeniency of making the prosecutor pay costs; which was west and rejected.

The House then proceeded to take up the engrossed bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina; which, after undergoing sundry amendments, passed the second reading—Ayes 64, Nays 61.

Friday, Dec. 28 Received from the Governor a commu nication, enclosing resolutions recently ad-opted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania elative to the Union, and forwarded by the Governor of that State.

Mr. Polk, from the committee on milita ry affairs, to whom was referred the bill alter the mode of appointing certain Gen eral and Field officers of the militia of the State reported the same without amend

Mr. Pearson called up for consideration the bill to provide for taking the votes of the people for or against certain amend the people for or against certain among ments to the Constitution; which, on his motion, was laid on the table until the third Monday in November next.

The following engrossed bill passed its third resulting, and was ordered to be consided; the bill to repeal in part an act, passed in the year 1898 to repeal an act, passed in the year 1898 to repeal an act, based

in the year 1826, to repeal an act, passed in the year 1820, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers there in na ned in certain cases, so far as relate to the counties mentioned in this act.

Saturday, Dec. 29. Mr. M'Leod, from the committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill making the owners of dogs hable for the value of Sheep that they kill or otherwise njure, reported the same with sundry am Mr. Edmonston presented a bill to re

peal an act, passed in the year 1818, Chapter 970, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands. Read the

first time and passed.
The bill making appropriations for pub-lic reads, was read, and, on motion of Mr

J. B. Jones, indefinitely postponed.
Mr. Shepherd, on the first reading of the bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges of North Carolina, moved that it be rejected; which was decided in the negative—Yeas 45, Nays 72.

Monday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Townsend from the committee on Pro sitions and Grievances, reported favor praying that slaves be prohibited from at ng elections and musters.

Mr. Eccles, from the committee Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 10th section of the act of 1741, for the better section of the act of 1741, for the better observation of the Lord's day, &c. and also a bill to render the land of a deceased debtor hable for the costs where the pleased of fully administered has been found in tavor of his Executor a administrator; which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Eccles, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the bill to amend an act, passed in the year 1822; for the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next also on the bill requiring warrants ussed by Intides of the peace, in civil occurs to be retarded in the district in which the defundant may reside; also on the reso

call to authorize the County Course when the several populate in this State to license slaves and free persons of color to preach, may or others in public in certain draws. Mr. O Brien moved that the House reconstition their vote of sesterday respecting the hill to establish the Merchants Bank

in Newbern; which was agreed to, and the bill land or the table.

The bill to establish the Bank of North

Carolina, was read the third time and reected year 63, nays 68.

SENATE

Wednesday, Jan. 2. Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented a bill to establish the Bank of North Caroliua; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to amend an act for the division of Rowan county, passed in 1832, was read the third time and rejected.

Friday, Jan. 4. Mr. Williams, from the committee on Education and the Linerary Fund, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire fato the expediency of en-tablishing by law a Central School in the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of educating and preparing justructors of elementary schools for their profession, re-ported that in the opinion of the commit-tee the state of the Literary fund at present would not justify the establishmen such schools at the present time, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Williams, from the select commit tee to whom was referred the several memorials from various sections of the State, praying for the location of Bank capital at the various sections of the State, therein mentioned, made a report thereon stating that in the opinion of the commit tee it is impracticable to carry the prayer of the memorialists into effect at this time, 4c. Concurred in.

The resolution to adjourn sine die Saturday, the fifth of January, was rescinded by a vote of 29 to 21.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Spaight went into a committee of the whole, Ma lish the Bank of North Carolina; and, af ter some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman rewhich were concurred in. Whereupor the said bill was read the second time, and being again amended, on motion of Mr. Allison, was passed.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina was read the third time, amended passed and ordered to be engrossed—Ayes 33, Noes 21.

Ayes-Messrs. Allison, Bell, Brittain Ages—mesers Amson, Hell, Brittair, Carter, Cowper, Dishongh, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Houston, Hussey, Izamb, Lilly, Martin, Massey, Matthews, Moffit, Montgomery of H. Montgomery of O. Moore, Morris, Parliam, Parker, Shimma

The engrossed bill to empower the Coun ty Courts of the several counties within this State to acchorize the erection of gates ross public roads within their respective counties, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, indefinitely post-

The engrossed bill concerning the Board of Internal Improvements, was read the

of Internal Improvements, was rend the second time and rejected.

Mr. Seawell presented a resolution to entitle Governor David L. Swain, late one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, to receive compensation as if he had attended and held all the courts in his circuit during the last fall; which was tall and rejected.

Thereby, Jac. 6.

distinct tion of partie in certain countries of the second of parties in certain a second of the sec

cutors, Administrators and Guardians to make due returns of intentories and accounts under certain penalties.

Mr. Davidson, from the select committee on the affairs of the Cherokee Indians, reported a bill concerning the Cherokee Territory; which was read the first time and passed. Mr. Edmonston, on behalf of the minority of said committee, presented a counter report; which was read and laid on the table. on the table.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Barringer in the chair, on the engrossed resolutions declaring the attrebment of the Legisle ture to the constitution of the United States and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the char-Speaker resumed the Chair, and the chairman reported the same without amendment. The three first resolutions were then severally read and passed; and the fourth being under consideration, and an ended, ou motion of Mr. Pelk, by merting the work "as" after the word "ullification," the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jas. 3.

M. Rarringer from the committee on

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the unlawful carrying away and removal of slaves, reported he same with sundry amendments.

Mr. Hill moved that the House now

proceed to take up the resolutions declarng the attachment of the Legislature constitution of the United States: and the fourth resolution, in the following words as amended, was read: "Realred, That the doctrine of nullification is avowed by the State of South Carolina, and latel promulgated is an ordinance, is revolution ary in its character, subversive of the constitution of the United States, and leads t

stitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union;" which was also adopted—yeas 95, mys 22.

Teas—Messes, Alemathy, Allison, Arrington, Inder, Barringer, Blows, Hoddie, Bragg, Brower, Burgin, Burns, Cansler, Carter, Claylon, Coman, Courts, Cromwell, Cumingham, Cuthbertson, Daniel, Davidson, Duckery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonston, Enloe, Foscue, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Graves, Gwynn, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Hert, Hartly, Hill, Hamm, Horton, Hurst, Irion, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jrdau, Judkias, Laspeyre, Lee, R. Jones, Jordan, Judkias, Laspeyre, Lee, Ledford, Little, Locke, Loudermilk, Ly. on, Mangum, Marsteller, Maultsby. Mont gomery, Murray, M'Cleese, M'Laurin, M'Leod, M'Nsil, Nelson, Parke, Peeples, Pearson, Foindexter, Polk, Potts, Rand, Relie, Ridley, Roberts, Settle, Shepherd, Sherwood, Skinner, Bloan, Smith, Spraill Stallings, Stephene, Sumner, Thomas, G. A. Thompson, Tillett, Wadsworth, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Welch, Willey, Wiseman, Witcher, A. W. Wooten, Word, Ziolan. R. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Laspeyre, Lee

word "an" before the word "adjustment."
and inserting the words "a peaceable."
and adopted—ayes 111, Nays 1. Mr.
Clark voted alone in the negative.
Among the many proposed amendments
to the resolutions made by different gentlemen, and which were rejected, Mr.
Townsend moved to insert the followingresolution, immediately after the fifth:

"That this Legislature doth most sotermity rettest avainst the use of force by

is State to auchorize the erection of gates can public roads within their respective mounts of Mr. Wilson, indefinitely partaged.

The engroused bill concerning the Board Insernal Improvements, was read the second time, and, motion of Mr. Wilson, indefinitely partaged. The engroused bill concerning the Board Insernal Improvements, was read the formal districts of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior court of Law for Law of the fuel of the Superior Court of Law it Equity, to receive compensation as if the fuel of the Superior Court of Law it Equity, to receive compensation as if the fuel of the superior of t

the tirst, second and three states, pand ordered to be engraved.

The bill to establish the Flanters' But of North Carolina was fond the second time and rejected.—Ayes 29, Noos 55.

Mr. Parke submitted the following res Resolved, That equality of repre-tion is essential to the existence of

Resolved, The squary trion is esceptial to the existence of a truly republican government.

That there is gross inconsistency in professing to admire and sustain a system, while we practically withhold from it, its main and cossulial property.

That the ratio of representation in the Legislative body of North Carolina is palpably assequal, and consequently unjust.

That the interest of any fraction of grounding with that of the whole body.

That experience hath shown that no State can attain to any great degree of general prosperity without having within the borders one or more large and four ishing towns.

That in the present languishing condition of North Carolina it behaves her citizens of all classes to this their cherical large and flourishing connected town.

That the location of the seas of government at some convenient and proper place would be highly conductive to this great

this State ought of right to be made by direct votes of the people, and that should be elected for a larger term at one year.

one year.

That to correct these sails and bring but these advantageous results, a color tion of the people is aliadistely necessarily the people is aliadistely necessarily the people of the people tion of the people is absolutely necessar, and it is therefore recommended to the mark the next annual elections to determine, by bellot, whether or not a copyrtion shall be held to consider of and determine upon those highly lateresting subjecting resolutions lies on the laboration in resolutions lies on the laboration. ing resolutions lie on the table, which was agreed to—your 58; nays 58—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

The bill to establish the State Bank of

North Carolina, was read the second time amended and passed—yeas 64, navs 4 Pending its passage the second time, Mr Settle moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was decided in the liegative—ayea 41, navs 72.

Parker, Skinner, Spencer, Stednan, Tyson, Vanhook, Wellborn, Wilson.

Noss.—Mears. Askew, Bailey, Batemas, Boidie, Bullock, Dobson, Fasson, Hawkins, Howell, Latham, Lindsay, Melvin, Hoye of G. Moye of P. Ray, Rhodes, Seawell, Spaight, Toomer, Wilder, Wilsiams.

The engroused bill providing for the encouragement of education, was road the second time and rejected—Ayes 14, Noss 14.

Monday, Jan. 7.

Watson, Weaver, Welch, Willey, Wisseman, Word, Ziglar.

Nays—Messrs. Clark, Craige, Dews, Faddis, Gee, Gutherie, Irvine, Lancaster, Long, M'Millan, Norman, Oditaw, O'Brien, Providing for the enginess of the peace in civil cases, to be rathered to the defandant may reside; the bill to alter the mode of appointing certain providing for the engroused bill providing for the engroused bill providing for the engroused bill providing for the engroused till providing for the engroused bill providing for the engroused till providing for the engroused till providing for the engroused bill providing for the engroused till pro

The following bills were read and rejected: The bill to repeal to act passed in the year 1918, chapter 970, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant land; the bill to groupt teachers and students of literary schools from milities duty.

The bill to establish the State Bunk i Na Conding was send the third time.

of the Latte

o, Boddio, Brang, Burgin, Clark, to Craige, Daniel, Davidson, Dews, ery, Eccles, Emmitt, Gary, Gilles-leis, Grady, Guthrie, Hardison, Hill mah, Outlaw, O'Brieg, Parke, Pear-Poindenier, Poits, Potts, Ridley, Rob. S., T. Bawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Shape-

Enlos, Fades, Foscus, Ge.

Graves, Gayan, Harlor, Bart. Hartley,
Lorton, fluret, Irion, Jarvis, R. Jones,
Jones, Mauliebe, Honders,
Louis Hartley,
Louis Hauliebe, Honders

before the

The hill to authorize the Coupty Courts ficeder claves and free pursons of color preach, pery, or exhort in public, in Servans cames, was read the second to the, so moreon of Mr. Outlaw, postpor tests the eth day of March next.

, Tuesday, January 8.

eles from the committee out the udiciary, to whom was referred the peti-tion of study citizens of Lincoln county, traying an alteration of the laws relative to the dulies of merife vand constables, re-furned the same to the House and prayed that the committee be discharged from the firmer consideration, thereof. Report

Mr. Hocks, from the same committee, reported the following talk without am underson. A hill to exempt from execution a cartain portion of the farming utensils, enchanged and kitchen turnstere of the herifs and jailors to advertise in the state bazette all runaway slaves committed to here respective jails: a bill to prevent the swang of writs of ea. eas on judgments bianued before justices of the Peace in severing of write of ea. eas, on judgments obtained before justices of the Peace in the first place; a bill to repeal in part an est passed in the year 1828, to mend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the lovying of executions by justices of the peace; and a bill amondatory of an est, placed in the the year 1785, to regulate the descent of well estates to do away entails, to make provision for widows, and to prevent frauds in the execution of last wills and testaments.

The engrossed bill to establish the bank of North Carolina was read the sacard ime and rejected—Ayes 48, Noss 62.

The engrossed bill to repair, improve and lay of a read leading from Cornelius Bhward's mills, in William county, on Elkarosk, leading up mild crook to the great and the engrossed bill

the Pupie of that State is rising to an sympathies of the People ar

FOREIGN INTELLIGENUE

THE NEW YORK STANDARD. ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

INBUCEMENT of HOSTILITIES

HOLLAND.

ns from my Government to reclaim cution of the treaty of the 15th of Majesty the King of the Belgians the pos-ession of this fortress, as well as the forts dependent on it, on both sides of the Scheldt, I hope to find you disposed to ac-knowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations, it should

otherwise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal, to occupy the said citadel. "The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior of the citadel; and strected to the exterior of the citadel; and, notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, and the helter afforded by the houses, offer every idvantage on me for the attack, I shall not rouse by it. I have, therefore, every right the law of war, and to customs constantly observed, that you will abstain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall come the against the city. I shall cause to be veof being prepared for any that may spoe it to the fire of your artillery. A

bormarinent would be award of useless-barbary, and a calamity for the com-merces all nations.

"If, notwithstanding these considera-tions, yet should fire on the city, France and Engand will exact an equivalent in demnity by the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foreses that in this case you will be personally responsible for the vio-lation of a custom respected by all civil used fations, and the disasters which may result from it. I await your answer, and am persuaded that you will see the pro-priety of immediately entering into nego-ciations with me, for the purpose of putting the citadel of America, and its dependen forts, auto my possesson.

le listo my possesson. ince of my consideration."
COUNT GERARD."

ander of the Army of the North. The answer of General Chasse was, that he would defend his position to the last extremity. General Chasse declared that if the French continued their work after

of the French continued their work after 18 o'clock, he would fire.

At 18 o'clock the first gun was fired in the city of Antwerp; starm and agitation soon appeared on all ades. This being market day, the country people in the place fled as quick as possible, fearful of a ombardment of the town.

As soon as the answer of Bason Chass

as received, Marshal Gerard sout in an other flag of truce, requiring a more direct explanation of the intentieus of Chasse with respect to the neutrality of the city. The answer of the Baron had not trans-pired when the last ancounts left. Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle

Antware, Nov. 30, 3 o'clock.—The French have had at work, all night, 1000 men, opened the trenches around Fort Laur. nt, and on towards Kiel. They have alrea dy cut a considerable distance. At the

morning to visit the trenches, were pre-sent when the first shot was fired from Montbello fort. Some French soldiers were laughing, and stating that the Dutch would not fire. "Take care," said an of ficer, "the cannoneers in the citadel have their torches lighted." An instant after a grape shot laid several in the dust.

grape shot laid several in the dust.
During the night, the French soldiera occupied all the posts round the citadel; 400 men have also entered the city, and taken the posts along the explanade. I walked along there at 11 o'clock, and saw the Franch seatinels in the former positions of the Belgians. The 5th Belgian regiment has left the town by the road for Mechlin and Brussels.

The cannon continues to roar at inter-

od, it is prosum

he British Minister at Agussess.

I have not yet been able to learn the sature of the negotiations stated to exist relative to the city, but all is expectation. The merchants assemble on Change, and

Half past 2 o'clock.—Sur nugine that the question re-turn is to be decided by the ignibelo fort, which the French held and anothelo fort, which the French held and another relinquish, as it is their best possion. This is doubted by the best information.

ion. This is doubted by the new baction which the French are forming will require, it is said, 36 hours before batteries will the ready, and as a those batteries will be ready, and as a second of the said.

The divi behastiani, maintains its con mani with Marshal Gerard, by a bridge o cons at the village of Kulbeck, 2 li devance of Hemixen. The object of the livision being to clear the left back, so likely to be delayed from the want of flouidle. It can be suon united with the chief corps of the army, in case the Prince of Drangs moves forward.

Orange moves forward.

The question relative to the neutrality of the town has not yet been decided, but if Chasse leaves it alone until to-morrow the French expect to employ his attention so as to force his fire in another direction, and to silence it before he can do much

Two o'clock .- The Dutch have made 'a gate of the Kiel, and advanced towards the to Madrid, to fill the office of Minister of trenches, which were instantly manned, the Interior, with that of Prime Minister.

They pushed towards a few men to see M. Calomarde, his predecessor in the what the French sapeurs were doing, and Ministry, has arrived in France in a state They pushed towards a few men to see M. Calomarde, his what the French appears were doing, and Ministry, has arrive then, having burned two houses which ob effutter destitution-structed their view from the citadel, with-

The ten French batteries will be com pleted with gurs, &c. to night, and are ex-pected to open on the citadel to morrow.

There is great apprehension that the fring from the fort Montbella will produce a bombardment of the town.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSBLS, SATURDAY, Dec. 1.-It ap ears we have not sufficient Frenchme Belgium yet; 80,000 men are too few to ake possession of the country, and some 25,000 men were ordered to pass the frontiers without further delay. The accounts from Little state that the 56th

regiment of the line was to so on Sunday or Monday next.

A redcontre with the Dutch is consider, ed inevitable, and all the disposable troops to be frontiers. Two battal. are ordered to the frontiers. Two batts, lions of the 1st regiment of the line leave his day for Lierre, and two squadrons of

the guards march to morrow.

We are still beating up for a ministry, but without success. M. Fallen refuses, and it is more than probable the old ones. will be compelled to remain, as ad interin

watch the progress of the storming of the itadel. Seven o'clock in the evening.—Eight

thousand Frenchmen of the army of reserve have entered Mons; they will reach russels on Monday.

Contracts have been signed for the pro-

isioning of the army of reserve.

There are nearly 100,000 Frenchmen

now in Belgium.

Nothing decisive is known about the city of Antwerp, but the general impression is, that not a gun will be fired upon it. In deed, independent of the wanton barbarity of the act itself, Chasse would thus diminified his powers of defence, and so place himself between two fires, which would not fail to crush him beneath the ruins of following letter was reason to follow was also ow in Belginm. the citadel within three or four days.

PORTUGAL.
Advices from Oporto were to the 26th.
November, and from Lisbon to the 25th troops of Don Pedro and those of Don Mi-guel, but nothing of much importance had taken place.—An English King's cutter place.—An English King's cutter en fired on by the forces of Don Mi guel, blockading Oporto.

ount Santarem and the British Conent were opened. Some military men have and Commodore Glasscock, who protested expressed their astonishment that Gen. against the act, which was justified by San My whole family will accompany me,

than the following: Falmouth, Friday, Nov. 30.—His Majesty's steamer Confidence, Lieut. Belson, has arrived here to day from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 25th, and from off Oporto on the 26th. The extremely boisterous weather prevented her baving any communication with the authorities on shore at the latter place. They spoke a small cutter off the bar, who reported that a serise had again been made by the Pedroites, with a view to the destruction of the batteries and cannon erected on the Villar Nova side, sull that after souse severe fighting, they succeeded in accomplishing their object; it is also reported that during the attempt, the Mignelite army lost about 400 killed and wounded, and the Pedroites' loss was only 30 in killed and wounded; but, as the latter statement is not yet horse out by any official accounts from themse, its accuracy cannot be altogether depended on.

Liston latters of the 24th mention that the late commander of Don Miguel's fact.

dered to cross the Tigue for the Alentejo; the motive for this sudden, movement was not known.

with the book the with

dores had received most pressing directions to continue the raising and equipping of gerillas in all parts of the country.

Equally pressing orders were issued to raise two hundred conton of reas, some say (our hundred, (about £20,000 or £40,000) and to levy the amount on the mer chasts (nearly all of whom are liberal,) who are said not to have paid up the sums at which they were previously rated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

hament was dissolved on the 3d December, by the King's proclamation, and write were directed to be issued for caling a new parliament, returnable on the 29th day of January. Orders in council were issued on the

me day excepting the possessions of Hol-ad in the East and West Indies, Africa and in the Last and west indes, Arrea, and America, from the operation of the intergretand permitting vessels that had been detailed having perishable cargoes a board, to proceed on their voyages.

Thomas Moore has declined being a

candidate for Parliament, from the c

FRANCE.

Paris papers of the 1st of Decem had been received in Lordon. The de-bate on the address was still going on, with out any appearance of being brought to a speedy close. On Friday evening one o the amendments proposed, implying a vote of censure on Ministers, for having coun The firing from the citadel still continues, and but occasionally. It is directed still continues, and but occasionally. It is directed stilled the proclamation of martial law in chiefly against the battery forming, to ensemble the face of the Lamette. majority, at the end of an extremely animated debate. Court d'Offalia, the Span ortic of two or three companies by the ish Ambassador in Paris, has been called

> Marshal Soult announced in the tribune that at the moment he was speaking, hostilities were probably commenced, and that they would be likely to terminate in a

The Messenger has a report that General Chasse had agreed to recognize the neutrality of the city of Astwerp, but in the same page it gives an extract from Le Belge, stating that he had not given any answer to a request to that effect made by Marshal Gerard.

The Belgian papers are also quoted as string that M. M. Eculenacre, de Theux, and Debrie, had refused to form part of the new Ministry.

The French Chamber of Peers presented their address to the King on Friday, it having been agreed to without any am-

RUSSIA.

From the Warsaw Courier a quotation is nade that, in consequence of the reports in breign journals, it is authorized to declare that the only movements among the Russian troops have been the assembling of a corps for the autumnal reviews, and the return of the regiments to their quarters. and siso s change in the garrison of according to accounts from the Polish frontiers, of the 18th ult., the intelligence of the convention between France and England had made a great impression at St. Petersburg, and a declaration on the subject was expected in the Journal of tha city, as the organ of the Government. It was also reported that movements of troops were taking place in the interior, with ree collection of a large force or

We are assured, says the Men and we have reason to believe, that the following letter was received by the Infant Don Carlos to his brother, the King of Spain, on St. Elizabeth's Eve. It affords room for many conjectures. We know no-thing of the answer that may have been made to it.-

"My dear brother and revered dover n-To disavow in an unequivocal man ner the calumnious reports that are in cirquility and the Throne take advantage to voluntarily re solved to a

Chasse could have suffered the French to tarem, on the ground that the Raven had work so much during the night, and, as it seems, under his nose.

Some of the curious, who went this morning to visit the trenches, were pre-

May God preserve the life of your pro tious Majesty for the happiness of Monarchy, and for the maintenance of the religion of our ancestors.

CARLOS Madrid, Nov. 18, 1832. PROM THE CONSTITUTIONELL

PRUSSIA.

Page. Nov. 30.-It had been reporte today on Change that the King of Prussia had changed his ministry, and inferences to the probability of war were drawn from it, which seem to have contributed

We have seen letters from Berlin, writterrby persons well informed, and which have arrived at Paris today. They say sothing of a change in the ministry. If, however, the new should be correct, there however, the now should be correct, there would be no teason immediately to infer from it the probability of war; on the contrary, the dismissil of M. Ancillon, who had not to the party of the Prince Royal rem it the party of the Angulary, the dismission of M. Angulary, the dismission of M. Angulary, the claims to the party of the Prince Royal, would be a pledge of peace. Besides, absolute Kings are not accustomed to change specific ministers when they change their ministers when they change their ministers when they change their their ministers when they change their system. If, which we do not yet believe, the King of Pressis has modified the com-position of his Council, it will have the position of his Council, it will not a court in frigue; the result of some personal predi-lections, and not a political change, tend-ing to influence the affirm of Europe.

NEWS FROM WASHING FON. We have long and interesting letters very late date from Washington. a very late date from Washington. We have no room for extracts—except the following, under date of the 28th, from a citizen of Virginia, who holds no office under the General Government.

"Efforts are making to rally a sufficient force to reduce the Tariff by passing the bill reported; and the President is unceasing in its his efforts.

om reported; and the President is unceasing in his efforts to adjust this question satisfactorily—in order that the nullifiers may be deprived of every pretext for their violent proceedings. iolant proceedings.

"As to the Proclamation, the truth is

that the President, having great and prais worthy objects in view, did not attend sul ficiently to the details of the measure There is no man, I sincerely believe, wh would more strongly deprecate the inferences which may be drucen from it, than he would; and in his practical administration of the government, it will never have his measures, from his netoes, from his lake message to Congress, and his present de-clarations. He deprecates the use of any other weapons against S. Carolina, but those of the law, administered through the Courts. He says these are not only the most proper, but the most energetic mea sures; and it is only in the event of the free action of the Courts being obstructed by force, that he would resort to other means. He will repel, but not commence aggression. This being the case, as know it is, all his acts heretofore tending to uphold Virginia doctrines and measure and having in fact done more for them than any other man in Anerica would have being the strongest reason to believe that his administration will still be conducted

upon the same principles, is it right for Virginia to quarrel with him about two doctrinal points, or rather an argun which I might perhaps say, is that of his tance to these, at this moment, than to ance to these, at this moment, than to a political heresy, noth in fearful operation, which is absolutely holding the torch to the temple of Union and Liberty? The great object Virginia ought to have in view at the present time is to mediate between great object Virginia ought to mediate between the present time is to mediate between the parties. In that character she is cal-led on to express her continued opposition to the Tariff, her pledge to redouble ber to the Tariff, her pledge to redouble her efforts to reduce it, her horror of the resort to force or either side, her unqualified dissent from the adoption of Nullification as a remedy; her earnest hope that South Carolina will consent to try other less dan-

gerous ones, or at least to postpone the operation of her Ordinance—and her gen eral adherence to her great principles '98."

Enquirer.

Extract from a letter, dated WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 4. Enclosed I send you a copy of the Mes

be conciliated by making war on nullification. The New States are to be we by offers of the Public Dominion. State Banks are to be made subservient, by of fers of the public Deposits.

sage. The South is to be courted by ma king war on the Tariff. The North is to

FROM THE JEFFERSONIAN & TIME. IN CHARACTER! The following is from the Apostate Pa

er of Thursday last :
"It is said, that Mr. Calhoun has de clared it was useless for Virginia to de bate or send deputies—that South Caroli-na had taken her stand from which she would not depart and unless she was as sured that a convention of all the States would be called, her Ordinance, &c., would

"We trust there is some mistake this statement.-We are aware, that a strongest grounds to Mr. McDuffie."
It is hardly necessary to tell the read

er that all this is slang. It was expected—men spoke of it before it appeared—ev ery body anticipated some slang. It falls harmless: the derstood. Mr. Calhoun speke such petty freely, and unreserved to all who inquired of him in ed in the object of their machinations reference to South Carolina. He declarto with much interest by South and that her interference would be highly acceptable to the State. He said that the State would recede, if the tariffwere reduced to a revenue standard; or, a general Convention called to settle the dis sputed question of power. He did not think the state would submit to force; but that if either Congress or the States would interfere to relieve the burthens of which she complained, the question would be at once easily and amicably adjusted. The people of South Carolina are as devoted to the Union as the people of any other State; and for that, and higher and pobler reasons, they are determined not to submit to an open and gross violation of the Charter of that Union, and the safeguard of civil liberty.

This, from what we have heard, was ne substance of what Mr. Calhoun said during the few hours he remained in this city; and we have heard no other version given by any one who was in his company.

"We trust there is some mistake in this statement!!!". How many Republican principles would be give up to prove the "statement" true? Would be not surron-der all? But the members of the Legis-lature understand the drift.

A Wheler!—The Washington Correspondent of the New Hampshire Patriot, writes as follows, respecting the late Proclamation:—"This elaborate production is Gen. Jackson's own, written from the inspiration of the moment, as he has been able to snatch time from other employments, during the few days while Congress has been in somion."!! O.! issue

PROM THE PATRIOT AND SHIELD. A Clay Paper.
TARIFF -NULLIFICATION.

A communication, signed, "Sou Supremacy," will be found in our col We doubt very much the of to-day. We doubt very much the dom of that policy that would urge a aration of the Union, in preference to steps that would tend to produce a re ciliation between the conflicting inte aration of the steps that walld tend to produce a reco-steps that walld tend to produce a reco-ciliation between the conflicting interco-of our distracted country. We think to so, that the use of irritating and insults epithets applied to whole sections, but injudictous and improper. Opprobria names, instead of counteracting, the arg injudicious and improper. Opprobridanames, instead of counteracting, the argments of our opponents, essentially vealent of our opponents, essentially vealent of the venter of delars annually, not one cent of which returns in any shape, to the barry and is dustrious adventurers of the venter of t dustrious adventurers of the West. If recommend disunion as the probable re recommend distinct as the probable reg edy for our present evile, the West, fro the very same motive that operate on or Correspondent, will be among the first adopt it.—If the drain from the West, 1 adopt it.—If the grain from the vest, of the sale of public lands, was once cut of they could sell these lands for 50 cents at acre, which now bring \$1,25 cents; acre, which now bring \$1,25 c instead of remitting the price to Was ton, they would deposite it in the St Treasuries for the support of their government, the improvement of the face of the country, the roads, canals, and inland navigation. We would make any reasonable secrifice to maintain the Union; but would not shed blood. We would view the man who would shed the blood of our bre three, as an incendiary. thren, as an incendiary, a reproach to hi-man nature, and an enemy of civil liberty.

NEW TARIFF BILL. NEW TARIFF BILL.

In laying before our readers the new
Tariff bill, reported by Mr. VERPLANCE,
from the Committee of Ways and Means,
we have room but for this one remark, via that we differ from our respected correspondent, in the views he entertains of the pondent, in the views he entertains of the propriety of accepting this bill in its present shape—giving as it does, no security to us for the future—no guaranty that has protecting policy shall be finally abandon ed—but, leaving our opponents, after opposition shall have subsided, every opportunity to regain what they yield, some future Congress, and to throw the country again into excitement and country sion, after another exertion of years, a bring the South again to resistance. Nothe question is not one of necessary est, now, but of principle and liberty.

est, now, but of principle and liberty.
them give us some assurance, that the pretective policy shall be abandoned, and we
would be satisfied to give them any reasonable time for the reduction of the duties to
the revenue point—and so we believe
would Carolina. But we would not be
satisfied with any bill—and nother we
trust would that State—which still asserts
the protecting principles, and the right to
persevere in them. Let the cone ssion of
Lord North be remembered, which yielded the taxes, but asserted the right to ed the taxes, but as rted the right so tax; and which was properly rejected, as spurned by our forefathers, with content and indignation. Shall we will Sout Carolina - prove unworthy of such an ample? And if the manufacturers will porsist, as they have done herstofar throughout, almost to the very letter, in the infamous example set them by Low North and the British Tories, shall no Carolina and her friends still hey have done heretofore, in the ries have done herefore, in the git example set them by their illustrious fathers of 76? We trust Caroline will yield the principle—will not be b into a surrender of it; by any amou dollars and cents, however large, and thereby sacrifice the principles she has espoused, and with them the liberties the country, and the respect of by friends and all posterity. We are sure she rill not to Let those who have marked hese course so far, doubt it if these course so far, doubt it if they can Noshe is no more to be reduced by stratage than to be deluded by false promis alarmed by threats. And it will be welfor those who have to deal with her, to see lerstand this at once."

THE MASK OFF.

In Concert-Hall, Boston, a public lecture was lately pronounced, by the Rev. Simes Jocelin, of New Haven, in which be made et. That the grand feature of Nullification—its real cause—is Slapery, no. Tariff. That this cause must be destroy.

Parin. Place the union.

"He expressed his belief" (says
Boston Transcript) "that nullification with
be as extensive as the slave-fielding in
est: that, therefore, slavery had ished, or the union destroyed."

following from the Payetteville Observer of the 6th inst.—" The Georgia Course received by last nights mail, says, "A presenter in the Stage last night, who countrough the Cherokee Nation, sys the there was great excitement there.—Some person, who had drawn a tractor land, "I which were improvementa attempted to take probably violent possession and we resisted by the Indiana, and that two fair. ther employilles, consisting of aims persons, had insacred by the enraged savages.

Onlinear the manager of the manager of the manager of the manager.

make the following disclosures, authority of a written statement ed us by a gontleman of the most ionable respectability, a member of

t, in his presence, while travelling

That, during the sitting of the Union evention, a paper, communicated to im by the President, was before their maittee of 21; which was either the octamation, or of the same substance.—
Intuitive was also before them, serial etters from the President of the Union party, king their advice, as to whatever should a dist in South Caroline; and promising lake no material step, without their

That he believed the President's Proc tion to have been concocted in Char-i, by the Union party there." That it was well known to the Union

v, during the sitting of their Convencochmation.

(This latter fact, we learned previously, iom the indiscretion of other members of the party, who boasted, to several gentle-men, of the blow with which Jackson would assently strike the Nullifiers.)

"That the resolutions of Mr. Randal flutt, were again brought up, in the Gen-

Committee: and that they were sup ed by Judge Huger, in a very violen speech; and opposed, by Judges Johnson and O'Neal."

We'are told, also, that one of the gentle nen to whom these declarations were made ke of them to a prominent member of Congress) who avowed the facts, except as to the Proclamation, which he said that he

did not see.

We have written for a statement by the we have written for a statement to second gentleman. As soon as it comes, se will publish it. Meanwhile we can do so less in public duty, than to bring these highly serious facts before the country. We should not be warranted in concealing them, no matter whom they may injure. The individuals concerned, can purge elves, if there be any wrong done

ell slong believed—that the Union Party

TRON THE MALIPAX ADVOCATE. The Proclamation. — We invite the pare in this days paper signed a "Virgin in it the days paper signed a "virgin-ian," it being a commencement of a series of numbers, reviewing the late Proclama-ian of the President. It is said to eman as from the pun of Mr. Tazewell. It is a calm, dispassionate and impartial giew and well worth the serious attention of all republicans. We have hitherte avoided an combanta upon the doctrines of the Preclamation, feeling that we were not albarrily ghat to see the subject taken hold of a such able hands. From most of the dectroes of that document we entirely dis-In the language of the Virginia nt. In the language of the Virginia solution on the subject, "We have ob-rved in the late Proclamation of the President of the United States principles owed, and powers usurped for the Fed and Covernment which we feel it to be solomn duty to disapprove and protest inst. That we regard them as viola g the true construction and spirit of the octrines, which as republicans we have ver cherished."----Not the least con e corpused. — Not the least con-neing proof the anti-republisan spirit of e Proclamation, is the fact, that its also are celebrated by the advocates of asolidation, and the old Alien and Sed-

eralists in every section of the While it meets with the unqualdisapprobation of all Republicans. lectaring he will support it eve "Standard which Washington planted upon the ramparts of the constitution wherever the President shall lead him." les, Daniel' Webster, who during the late war with Great Britain, instead of marching under the "standard" of his country, was actually plotting Trenson against the Government, was found leagued with those the thought it "unbely to rejoice at our

Sciolics."

And Harrison Gray Oris too, the President of the Harryond Convention, resident of the Harryond bave "hung whom Gen. Jackson would have "hung majer the second section," has with im pous profamity compared the Proclamation, to the edict of God himself, when he said "Let there be light."—What a speciale is here presented, Mr. Everett, Otis, thans, Quiner, Walsh, Binus, et id omes gents, loudly sulogizing the doctrines a Republican President. Indeed the Proclamation has called "spirits from the line deep"—the principles of the elder Adams have sunst "the cerements," herein they have been so long "quietly lourned," and have come forth into the head light of day. It is high time for the advocates of State Rights and the enquire of Consolidation to be on the afert. Let us not think, or talk of men, while principles are at make. whom Gen. Jackson would have "hung

eture iono ince ince

y the server course A pro-course A pro-ys that Some and, on pted 10, and was to fam-

us not think, or talk of men, while ciples are at stake.

The ciples are at stake.

The first is discussed by the control of t

The Tony of '32 in a Tony all the world The Tony of Great Britain is one who

tends for the reigning authorities, whe ther tyranical or not.

The Write of Great Britain is the re-

The Tony of the Revolution, in carrecountry, was one, who joined the oppressors and raised his arm against his fellow-citizens—who, united with the enemy to desolate his neighbor's fireside and transmit a ruined and enslaved country, as an inheritance to his children.

The Whites of our revolution, fought for their rights, against unjust taxation when it was carcely felt as a burthen. They met Tyranny at the very threshold of the temple of Liberty, and though often buffled in the struggle, never laid down their arms, till they had gained a glorious and decisive victory.

The Fort of '32 is one who declares that he will ally humself to the enemies of his own State, or fold his arms in pence, and see his rights and liberties swept away, by greedy monopolists and mercenary

The Wars of '22 is one who contends against unconstitutional taxation, and who is willing to sacrifice his life, for the pre-servation of his rights and that free gov ernment secured to him by his ancestors the Whigs of '76.

Lowarz.-This place, created by the encouragement and protection given to American manufacturers, has grown with a rapidity rarely equalled in this country. A recent number of the Lowell Daily ournal, states the number of the new buildings erected, and erecting there, for the current year, at two hundred and sev enty-eight. All this "growth and pros perity" have been produced by the Tariff. Lowell, however, is but one of a hundred probably it would be nearer to accuracy, to say of a thousand—flourishing village in our country, which have become what they are chiefly, if not solely, in consequence of the legislative protection extended by our government to American Indee

[Quent -Who pays for all this? The South. Lowell, recollect is in Massachu-setts.—Epr. Caro.]

It is perhaps not generally known as it ought to be at the North, that President JACKSON is a member of "the Washington Association," a political Club, recently organized by the Union Party in this

The Washington Club, above mentioned, have made a publication, which is circulating at the North, which encourages the insolence of our oppressors, by an exaggerated representation of the weakness and defenceless condition of South Carolina.—

These things must open the eyes of the other of Southern States to the fact that there is a party flere, who could prefer that the tariff should be adjusted satisfactorily to the State Rights Party. Some of them openly the cause of its failure. They have made a long and very detailed report, which discloses The Washington Club, above mention

Charleston Mercury.

### THE TARIFF.

THE TARIFF.

We have very good authority for eaying that Webster and Clay will oppose any reduction of the Tariff. The scheme is, to been withdrawn from the valte, and then the unite with Jackson and Van Buren, in passing Verplanck's Bill through the lower House, with the intent of casting the residual control of \$25,000 and of the capital, navigation of defeating the passage in the image of \$25,000 and of the capital of the capital of \$25,000 and of the capital of \$25,000 and of the capital of \$25,000 and of \$25,000 and of the capital of t ponsibility of defeating the passage in the sum. with a bad deer of \$40,000, will went Senate, on Mr. Calhoun and his friends. on and issued notes to the amount of \$540,001. What villany! What despicable manœuvreing! Will the public countenance, this on the hands of the innocent holders, as a clear base and heartless war upon an individual, loss These swindlers, deserve the penitestisbase and heartless war upon an analytical, who stands almost alone to stem the tor ry, if not the gallows. rent of oppression that is sweeping the Southern States into atter annihilation? The Bank of Newbern has de We appeal to an honest and patriotic peo-dend of its enty five per cent. on its Capital at ple to frown down this unhallowed combi-We appeal to an home ple to frown down this unhallowed combination—a combination, which seeking only the advancement of individuals, would prostrate the liberties of the country, to passed a Resolution approving the principle of the grand anoetamatron.

Comment.—The same Legislature a few days of the passed a Resolution, applying to the grand anoetamatron.



PAL SUNDING RUAT COREDM. CHERTICAL P.

JAN. 21, 1833.

as they had expected to pay under the Tarif of 1824, making a difference against the Mer chants of about-half a million of dollars. To Merchants now comeflorward, and ark Gor gress to pay back to them the full om would have paid under the act of 1826.

A simple statement of the case. efforts are making in Congress to refl

Once admit this principle, and wh

Merchants for the diminution they may in their profits.—If they are reduced, then yo must pay the manufacturers for the loss they will sustain in not being able to get as high prices for their fabricks. Already, we see it Covernment must now the Manufacturers &

And, who pays all these demands ? the farm ers and laborers. -they are the real pack-horses as well of the werchants as of the manufactures it is time that they should open their eyes.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON We call the attention of our readers to a let-ter taken from the Richmond Enquirer, headed "News from Washington." It is believed that the contents of this letter

may be relied on. If so, the Comolidationiete old Mero in the matter of the Proclamation, but he begins to see through if, and is now taking the other tack. We hope, he will not stop until he gets back to the good and wholesom doctrines laid down in his last Message, and in bricke phis veto messages. Nothing short of the can bill of ad

the cause of its failure. They have made a

all of which, or the greater part, have fallen

him known." Now, this a marker. The writ-ten paper sent to you offers the name to a person of Americal character on certain conask with what face can you co would sak with what face can you complain when you yourself have refused to avow your anoughness actuals on private character? It was ridgeston to expect it,—nor did you expectif, ...

I will now protect to exculpate yourself from the against of the charges brought against yourself first the charges brought against yourself first the charges brought against the charges brought against the charges of the parties of the part

son not yet quite sure of having General Jack. you and her, as to the affair of the margus some how other played off a trick on the chameter with men? and it is well for some of them, that I have not. CERUSTCATES like charity, may cover to get dear of it? Why, by impermetives of the grand Jury ;-by image wighteen respectable men have perjured them every. Will any germe, believe a thing like them they be the desired that the second them the temperature and so abound this desired that the second them the temperature and so abound this desired that the second them the second that the seco the cause of its failure. They have made a long and very detailed report which discloses a system of fraud and corruption never before equalled in this country. Robert College, and Robert Sparrow, figure very conspicuously in the whole affair. It appears that every delian of the country has a constant that every delian of the college has a fittle flaw in the law, which is supers know how how the control of the college has a fittle flaw in the law, which is supers know how how the control of the college has a fittle flaw in the law, which is supers know how the college of the college has a fittle flaw in the law, which is supers know how the college of the co ind Romery S. Faryon, many puels in the whole affair.

It appears that every dollar of the capital had to pick a you are a lawyer, sir, and perhaps had been withdrawn from the vaults, and then the calculated before hand on this flaw but romombers withdrawn from the way paid in her, while you escape the layer pendity, you fall

be greated and ambition.

\*\*Toffersonian & Times.\*\*

\*\*Fried The insurance of the common of the composition of the composition of the fact, that this gentions are not cocount for the fact, that this gentions has been selected by the President from non-been sale to solve the enignment of the command at Charleston. As yet, no one has been saled to show the sales are possible to the command at Charleston. As yet, no one has been saled to show the sales are possible to the sales are sales as the patient one part and the sales are sales as the patient one patient in the sales are sales as the patient one patient in the sales are sales as the patient one patient in the sales are sales as the patient of the patient one patient in the sales are sales as the patient of the sales are sales as the patient one of the common sales are sales as the patient one of the common sales are sales as the patient one of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of the common sales are sales as the patient of th

that you are personned. The Convict in the Peni the first number of your paper, for

months to come, on the best or, for an yet I have course

Captions of the Laws Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, 1839\_'33.

PUBLIC ACTS

eligible for the appointment of cierk of either court, usless he has attained the age of 21 years, and resided in the county 12 caonths' immediately preceding the election.

2 Vesting in the county courts the right of establishing additional places of public sale in their respective counties.

4 Providing for the registration of copies of grants for land. [Provides that sertified copies of grants, where the originals have been lost or destroyed, registered in due form, shall have the ame force and effect as the original grants.

5 Making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol in the city of Raksigh. [Appropriates 50,000 dellars, and appoints five commissioners to contract for the work.]

4 Goncerning charities. [Provides, that when any property, real or personal has been granted for charitable purposes, it shall be the duty of the trustee of such charity to deliver in writing a fift and particular account thereof to the clerk of the Countyl Court, of the county where

OHERAW.

THE Superiber offers to the pr lic, and will continue to thep band, a very large, and cannot sortment of

Groceries. Hard-Ware Cutlery. Crockery Saddlery, Iron.

Steel and salt With a snug Selection of DRY GOODS:

On the Louent Bonsible Cerms. Liberal advances, in cash, will be Liberal advances, in cash, will made to those who prefer storing conton or other produce. And the highest of the market price; will be paid in CACH or MARTHM, to those who wish to sell JOHN SCOTT. Cheraw, Jan 8, 1833.

Notice. HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

BY virtue, and in pursuance of a deed of truet, executed by C. L. Rowers, so Peter Erisler, and for the purposes therein set forth; Label offer to asie, in the term of Wilkenberrough, on Tuesday the Old February next, the

House & Lot

Relonging to said Charles L. Bowers, and formerly the property of Bock. H. B. Satterwhite. Terms of sale, CASH. PETER KRIDER.

3:01 By Haway Kaides Attorney.

FOR SALE. A FIRST rate Morthern wonde Sul-key, cestirely name with ellipse tick aprings and lengther top. Ror terms apply at the Mausion Ho-tel.

Salighury, Jan. 65, 1885 

By R. Cable Comptell. When art then fairest, Nature ? When het beod-Paie tuilight dons, and o'er the maint bale. Paces forth, to ficat within the affint good. The plaintive dory o'ethe metalinguis. And, in the dim and drower light of see, the soider loves in subtle sneet to weave. Or set their fairness on the these dies; When daylight damps on the these dies; And birds dies forth their matine from the bower. And birds dies forth their matine from the bower. And blooms, hanners floot from greey tree; When minimine sparkles from the strepts, it self. The pound cartif somms one bright fertal ball?

That doubts the beanty, it rejects the nowers flar why should evil mirgle with our blood, face only they are happy who are good? is a glerious volume. Nature ! each lesf & page, are fill'd with living love more pure than mige could e'er t And all philosophy's divinest'store ;

lich lemons rise where'er thy tracks are trod A Frenchman, who English would learn, Got hold of an old dictionary,

But had not the sense to disco How the meanings of words often vary How the meanings were some vary, He found that to a squeeze" and to "press, Were both pretty much the same thing; To be thus a friend did address: " Pray equeeze that young lady to sing." The most of he French, he was not Al trifles accustomed to stickle; bon in a fresh trobble he got, For he that' to "preserve" was to "pickle

thus he took leave at the door-"To see you, dear lady I glad am, and till we must happy once more, Bind Providence pickle you, madam,

> EPIGRAM. FROM THE GERMAN.

sed to a voung lady, who was very bea ful but exceedingly silly.
on thy form and face, faultless and fa Atd deemed that all others thy charms could

eclipse, antil—thou dist open the lips

When Peggy's dog her arms imprison. I often wish my lot was hisen; Now often would I stand and turn, To get a pat from hands like hern.

## VARIETY.

A Connecticut Jonathan in taking, ralk with his dearest, came to a soll ma wont to be, said, after paving his foll, (which was one cent,) \*\* Come Buke, you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shant have you

A certain member of the Irish parment, whose father had been a cemaker, having, in the course of a speech, used some language which caused him to be called to ore der, by Mr. Curran, the gentleman he thread of his discourse. " Then wax it better the next time," replied

Mein Got!" said a Dutchman you may say vat you blease pout sad neighpors—I haf de vorst neighors as neffer ves, Dere is Hausce pig and mine here cooms home from dere up, mit dere cars shilt—and tod-or day, mice Got two of dem, coom tome missing !

A Doctor going to his boarding-house, and not forling dinner ready, exclaimed, -- What! no symptoms of dinner vet?" " N. appearance plied a lawver. ple of it," said a merchant, as a sert appeared with a turkey .- " And " fine token it is," rejoined a printer.

Even the dreams of the philanthropist only tend towards equality , and where is equality to be found but in the state of the savage? No ; I tho't otherwise once ; but I now regard the vast lagar house ground us without hope of relief: Death is the sole phy-Tician !

Dom stie Yeast. - Persons who are In the pabit of making domestic bread, cake, &c., can easily manufac ure their own yeast, by attending to he following directions :- Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown ages, and affelie sait, n two gallons of water for one bour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork It close, and it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of the yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

Hymouth Journal.

A Legal Pun.—Some years ago Mr.
Thite, a member of the Massachusetts
r. published a volume of "Comcenturies." The merits of this work the debate to a close by saling, " Why this work like a tesarlated pive-After the ingenuity of all to expansed be regued,

" Be use it is made up of a good deal of Black-stone and a little bit of

more spare money than good sense, a ffered himself to be sued for a debt of about two dollars. Enraged at the audacity of the plaintiff, he resolved to put every engine of the law in motion, " to keep him out of his money," and accordingly applied to a gentleman of the bar for his professional aid to effect his object. After listening to his statement of the case, the attorney demanded a fee of only three dollars, which the defendant promptly paid down, highly gratified with the smallness of the sum required. The attorney went to the magistrate's office, and paid the debt and costs with the three dellars which he had just received from his client. They met in a few days after, when the man inquired of the attorney when thet he had attended to the case, and what had been the result. "Tes," replied the lawyer, " and I have completely nonsuited the plaintiff-he'll ever trouble you any more."

Pretty Good .- We have heard od many stories of the strange noions of those who have been bred in climates "where sn w and ice are ot known," when they come to our bleak dominions; yet we do not re-member to have heard a better one, than was related in our hearing a day or wo since. A sea-cap ain in this vicinity, brough h me a sable Airican, who had never before seen such The other a thing as "solid water." morning Sambo came in with a large piece of ice, exclaiming, "O, massa, see what a big piece of glass me found." "So you have, replied the facetious mariner, so you have Sambo—but its wet, take it to the fire and dry it." Down went Sambo to the kitchen fire, -but soon returned, with his eyes wastly dilated, and great astonishment otherwise depicted on his countenance, vociferating "why, massa, such glass I neber did see,— the more I dries it, the more it grows wet."

The man who tenderly loves his wife will have the greater pleasure in lessening her care and heightening her enjoyment. The professions that pliance with his terms, and those who he held out to engage her affections, are not able or willing to comply with were all that language could express; his conduct that of the warmest at tachment; cin a woman, when she feels an increased cause for that at tachment, bear the sad reverse? Scotch ballad very prettily express the pleasure an fectionate wife feels at the approach of her husbands

"His very foot has music in't When he comes up the stairs." -

A Good One. - A canawler asked his capt in, what A. M. stood for after a man's name? to which the captain answered, with a look of great sagacity, why Anti Mason, you dar-

Coincidence. The fifty sixth Signer of the Declaration of Independence, died fiftysis years after signing that instrument.

To remove dampness from an A. partment. - Take a few pieces of chloride of calcium or muriate of lime, and place them in an earthdish within the room

A blow from a frying pas, though does not hurt, sullies. A calumny, such, generally leaves a stain job reputation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having received letters of administration on the estate of Godfrey Clement dec'd, re questa all persons having claims amenturies." The merits of this work being under discussion in a certain on the time pecceribed by law; other-company, the late chief justice Parsons, who had been a sile of listener, brought of recovery. Those indebted will please settle the same as early as pos-

JOHN CLEMENT, Admr. Non 31st. 1832.

Union of the Evenion POST AND BULLETIN

deal of Blackstone and a little bit of White."

On the first, Saturday to January 1833, the Bulletin will be asked hoot in the relief cape, the corporal found both in the same position the led them 1 of did not rise, he answered, "I believe Mane, I've counted ded, and Uguesa Cuffee dead; band spoke dis good while?" On examination of the bones of his arm and leg so badly fractured as to render anywestation absolutely secasary. When he poor follow was informed of it, he replied, "well Masss, take um off." After the operation was performed, the surgeons began to condole with him upon his misfortune, when he exclaimed, "Neber isind, Massa, tank God, I gut noder leg and ander arm for um yet."

Some years since, a man, who had more apare money than good sense, offered himself to be sued for a debt of about two dollars. Enraged at fourteen thousand.

Date first, Saturday is January 1832 and 1833 and 1834 and 1835, the Bulletin will be asked hoot to distinct a surgeous began to condole with him upon his misfortune, when he exclaimed, "Neber isind, massa, tank God, I gut noder leg and ander arm for um yet."

Some years since, a man, who had more apare money than good sense, of fiered himself to be sued for a debt of about two dollars. Enraged at fourteen thousand. sion of subscribers now exceeding fourteen thousand.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still farther greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed ex-ertions will be made a improve the character of the Saturday Even ing Post & Bulletin, in order that it may obtain and keep the first stand among American periodicals, for quantity and quelity of matter, neatness Lark and tasteful arrangement beauty of Dani printing, and superior quality of pa-

Notwithstanding the great number which after me value will exceed 20,000, the facilities of princing, on two superior power presses, will end ble tie proprietor to present to his correnders the very latest intelligence. and his mammoth sheet will sfor ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in onsequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellary prepared for the sentimental and the overs of wit and amusement - the age riculturalist and the man of sciencethe politician or the fireside circleand affording advertisers a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other simihaving by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the St tes and Territories, but more pass ticularly through the States of Penna vivania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaw ere.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the new and improve ed series: 10 forward their names ear ly accompanied by the cusht for a year's subscription, free of nost ge-as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically v leable than any other, to receive only good and punctual subscribers. He determined to exact a strict comthem, must seek elsewhere for amuse-

ment and instruction. The nominal price of the P st & JOHN FALLS, Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. From all who pay in The subscribers will attend, for the advance, two dollars will be tranks purpose of Surveying the above land, fully received; but if not paid within on Wednesday, the 80th January, six months from the annual come 1833. mencement, \$2,50 will be required Iredell Co. N. C., Dec. 22nd 1832. -If not paid during the year, three dollars will be insisted on, and compulsory, measures a lopted toward delinquents - \$1,25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

A List of Letters

MAINING in the P. O. at Statesville. R Com the 1st day of January, 1833. Goe, Lackey Dank Lindley John Arthurs Nat. W. Alexander

Templeto Woodward and Woodwa W. RERR, P. M.

PRINTING **JOB** EXECUTED WITH NEAT-NESS And DISPATOH, AT THIS OFFICE.

Daniel Lutz John Leaner A. H. Loretz Legion Moone V: M'Bea Jest Mooney Vol. Mooney Wm. Milligan Junes W'Legion Michael Thep vid- 7 John Rockett, 2 or Col. John Beinha

John Seronce
Peter Smith
Geo. Seagle
Henry Summey
Adam Seagle
John S. Scott
Elizabeth A. Spa
Wm. A. Tindel
Geo. Whistenhut
Geo. Wassanter Geo, Waistenhung
Geo, Wacaster
Jas. H. White
Cooarad Weaves
L. Williams
Thos. Ward
Ephraim Wilson
John Warlick
David Whetstine
Mathias Whetstine Mathias Whetstin Maxwell Wilson C. C. HENDERSON P. M

by David Rob

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexing
ton N O, on the 1st day of Jan., 1833.

Same and Ds.
Consist John
Clarifett Elizabeth
Calloway John
Billiard Joseph Z.
Etherton William
Etherton William
Edwine Michael
Grimes Alexander
Grimes Henry
Hunt William
Sparp Abraham Houk Holmes Moses

Sharp Abraham Sunders John Stewart Henry Sims Thomas Saider Soloman Twidwell Thomas M. ROUN AVILLE, P. M.

Notice.

LAND FOR SALE. TilERE will be sold, on the premises, by the subscribers, on Fr day the 1st day of February, 1833;

Valuable Tract of Land,

Owned by the late Washington Byers dec'd., lying on the Catawba River, djoining the lands of James S. Byers, and others, containing 600 acres. large portion of which is

BOTTOM LAND,

Of the best quality; there are two settlements on the land, both of which with the fencing, are in excellent repair. Any person can view the land by applying to some one of the sub-scribers. Terms will be made knows on the day of sale.

THO'S. BYERS. JO'S. BYERS, ROB'T BYERS, JS S. BYERS, A. R. SIMONTON. WM. WHITE. T. W. FALLS, MARGARET BYERS.

# NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the Estate of Ben jamin March dec'd .. requests all per- ful distance horses, in the States of Vir sons to whom the same are indebted, te present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery .- Those indebied are requested to make early settlement.

JOHN CLEMENT, Exe'r. Nov. 21st 1832. 51tl.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW. THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRA
HAM having been
angaged last summer
ten Charleston and Chend down. will resume her Trips in the corse of a few days and is insended to be onlinued in the trade the ensuing sea

ther exceeding light draft of Water frawing when loaded only about four and half feet water will enable her to reach therew at all times except, an uncommon low siver, when her cargo will be lighteped a the Expence of Bost.

J. B. CLOGH.

N. B. She has comfortable accommissions for a few passengers. 921

BLANK DEEDS.

YEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

SPRING & BUMMER GOODS.

SPRING S BUMMER GOODS
selected with great card from the markets
New Tork and Philadelphia of the three timpo
lations. This stoke consists in part of
Superlies Blue and Blook cloths
Do. Beave to Brown olive do.
Do. Invisible Green do.
Esnoy Castimeres, Sattinette in black lasting
Merion do's. Sirce Residents
Yellow Ngalacia and linear checks.
Yellow Ngalacia and Brillings
Mexican mixture. Graw time.
English cassinetts, German & Irish linear,
Linear Table and tower disport, Sec.

J GREET VARIETY OF TANKET
Prints, Graphuna and Nuclier,
A GREET VARIETY OF TANKET
Prints, Graphuna and Nuclier,
Lickings Bleeched and Brown.

Prints, Graphens and Muslim, Tickings, Bleached and Brown, Sheetings and Shirtings, Furniture disnits and Cotton fringes, Black Italian Silk, Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarainet do,
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchieft,
Crimson Pougee
Ancy Gause and Crape
Go.
Fancy Gause and Crape
Scarft, silk satin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,
A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bounet, belt and can ribbans.

Fancy bounct, belt and cap ribbons, Silk aprons, Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.

Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do., Palm leaf hate,
Belgian do., do., Palm leaf hate,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Merocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Grockeys-ware, U.S. U.S.

A GEA ERAL ASSOKTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made us- of by Carpenters in this part
of the Gountry,
Sadler's Triumings,
Plated, Brandappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness moustlag, coach fringe and Jace,
A good assortment of Groceries, U.S. U.S.
ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the
country. Purchasers will do well to call and
see our stock and hear prices before they
buy.

buy.

3. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and tope by atrict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the Saliebary, Spril 28th 1832.

BENJ IMIN FRALEY TAILOR,

Taving removed to the nouse formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confection-ary shops a few doors above Mr Slaughter's Taveru, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Parts, and London, and having a good number of first rate, weekmen, in his amploy, he will do work on the abortest notice—cut and made in a superfix ravle to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of outting will be done on the shortes notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting for Saguze, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

country that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal pat-ronage bestowed spon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

THE THOROU I BRED HORSE BIOT,



WILL stand the ensuing season Bearties Ford Lincoln County. He was gotten by the just

by Colebrated RACE
HORSE and breaser
old Sir Archies His
dam, a the blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, a they have been among the most suc ginia. North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years

RIOT, Is a handsome bay, five feet three inch s high-four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good bree der, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due

H. G. BURTON R. A. BURTON December Stat 1832.

Kanaway

ime.

ROM the subscribe
of the night of the
stat October, my negrous
mus TOM, about 22
25 years and, black con
pleated, had on a black coat & pastalour

pleeted, had en a bli cloth coat d pentalous shelt fur hat, (fashionable) about ect 9 or 10 inches high, stout buil From what I can learn from differe urges, I am induced to believe, some free State. I will pay ten dol has to any person who will confin him in any jail in the state, so that get him again-

SENECA TURNER.

PRESH & FASHIONARIA PALL & WISTER GOODS.

JOHN MURPHY.

an s (Lisbury, A Barge & Brtennibe An th in Vertey and America, of Frank Fashionable Fall & Winter Si & S & tred with the atmost care, and bearing

Ance.

N. H. All persons indebted to me maned to make payment by the first day of Jamext or give their notes with security if reed.

JOHN MURPH.

Movember, 1832.

NEW STORE MDO SVILL

Murphy & Taylor RESPECTFULLY announce to the particle of that they have just received, and we opening a Mooksyille, in the Store contract of R. S. Hargrave, a large and situation of Fashionable U Faney D. Sons Glass, Crookery, and Hardware; Brown and Navarius Bonnacle; Books and Simmery, together with every other concessive to make a full and complete and ment; all of which having been week, and selected by one of the largest.

The Latest Importations in NEW-YOUR AND PHIL DELPHIA

with constant regard to an america, and to the requirements of the people, they offer to purchasers at the lowest pribe, upon the most accommodating terms. The variety and amount of their american being large and extensive, they earnest cit those wishing to purchase goods of a and excellent quality, to call, examine, terms and prices, judge for a terms terms and prices, judge for a terms term, Bug, as their best interest may require.

November 1882.

NEW & DIEAP GOODY. HUIES CADE.

Fall & Winter Goods, From New York & Philadelphia

WE respectfully solicit our friends call and examine before they buy, give them our thankful acknowled metits for others. Liberal patrona since we commenced Business, shall feel graceful for a continuists.

the s me. Salisbury. Dec. 1st 1852. 521

NEW BINDERY. WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business; to Succeibers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Wastern who comes well recommended, they propared to becute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, Eq. rule and made to order t and every kind and made to order t and every kind and nestest manner, on was onable to be her and nestest manner, on was onable to be and nestest manner.

nd nestest manner, on Pasonable 1997, 24:1 J. GALES : \$0X.
Rateigh, Aug. 2, 1822.

Temperance Meeting

MEETING of the friends of TEMPERAN MEEVING of the friends of Taxa in Iredell County, will take Statesville, on Tuesday of Pebruar 1833, at I o'clock, P. M., to form Temperance Society.

THE CRISIS. It is now admirted that

of the north and middle kept in culpable ignorance of the public feeling in the south. able ignorance of the been done by the suppression of arguments used by the people south. The attitude assumed to Carolina, and the Proclamation President, makes it the imperso of every citizen to exemine that he may make up an ego that he may make up an easier White a rise to place the argum in their reach, we propose to progress to place the ordinance of South Carolina to progress of the repeater with the mitted that ordinance.

The address to the people Carolina.

As an extra to the Uni